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Search History

DATE: Tuesday, November 02, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

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L5: Entry 5 of 6 File: USPT Sep 26, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6125323 A
TITLE: Device for processing road data or intersection data

Brief Summary Text (3):
The present invention relates to a device for processing road data or intersection data and, more specifically, to a navigation device in which a route along which a moving body will travel is identified based upon map data, and the route that is identified is displayed to the operator. In particular, the invention relates to a navigation system which learns the route of travel.

Detailed Description Text (18):
Similarly, the beacon receiver unit 26 receives beacon signals from a data providing system such as VICS (Vehicle Information and Communication System) or the like, and the received data and the corrected data of GPS are output to the I/O data bus 28. The data transmitter/receiver unit 27 exchanges a variety of information related to the present position or the road conditions near the car relative to the bi-directional present position information offering system or the ATIS (advanced traffic information service), etc., by utilizing a cellular phone, FM multiplex signals or a telephone circuit. These items of information are used as detecting information for the car position or support information of movement. The beacon receiver unit 26 and the data transmitter/receiver unit 27 may be omitted.

Detailed Description Text (103):
Next, it is determined whether or not the user has requested input of a new point to the point list 66 (step SM9). This request of input is generated by the operation of a touch switch 34. On a map shown on the display 33, for example, a cursor is moved to specify a particular point. The specified cursor position is input to the point list 66 as a requested point PT (step SM11). When the new point is input or when the user is not requesting to input the new point, the next step SM13 is executed. At the step SM13, it is determined whether the user has requested an increase or decrease of the numerical values of a range for storing a desired point PT.

Detailed Description Text (105):
Therefore, the amount of locus data stored in the locus data storage unit 40 increases or decreases depending upon an increase or decrease of the value of the range of storage RP. When it is requested to change the value of the range of storage RP (step SM13), a circular area on a map surrounded by the radius of the range of storage RP is shown on the display 33 with the point PT as a center (step SM15). It is then determined again whether the value of the range RP of storage is increased or decreased (step SM19).

Detailed Description Text (106):
When it is requested to increase or decrease the range of storage RP (step SM19), the circular area of the range of storage RP of a newly set value is shown again on the display 33 (step SM15). The amount for increasing or decreasing the value of the range of storage RP is specified by the touch switch 34. For example, when the touch switch 34 for increasing the value is depressed, the value of the range of storage RP increases. When the touch switch 34 for decreasing the value is depressed, the value of the range of storage RP decreases.

Detailed Description Text (107):
When it is not requested to increase or decrease the value of the range of storage RP (step SM13) and when the user does not set any value for the range of storage RP (step SM17), a value determined depending upon the number of times HTP of recognizing the position is set as the range of storage RP (step SM21). That is, the value of the range of storage RP increases with an increase in the number of times HTP of recognizing the position. Conversely, the value of the range of storage RP decreases with a decrease in the number of times HTP of recognizing the position. When the number of times HTP of recognizing the position is large, it means that the ignition key of the vehicle is turned on and off frequently at a position PT having the number of times HTP of recognizing the position. This means that the user goes to the point PT very frequently, and the vicinities of the point PT are the areas where the user travels frequently.

Detailed Description Text (262):
The number of the links for which the evaluated values KCS is smaller than the threshold value ZZ are shown on the display 33 (step SK39), and the number of the links to be forcibly deleted are shown on the display 33. When the user requests deletion of links of a number larger than the above displayed amount of links to be deleted, i.e., requests an increase in the number of the links that are to be deleted (step SK41), the threshold value ZZ is increased, an increased number of the links have evaluated values KCS smaller than the threshold value ZZ, and the number of the links having evaluated values KCS smaller than the threshold value ZZ is shown on the display 33 (step SK39). Then, step SK41 is executed again.

Detailed Description Text (309):
FIG. 31 is a flow chart of a routine for confirming the storage of locus data (step SA21) of FIG. 9. First, when the user requests limitation of the geographical range of storage to limit locus data stored in the locus data storage unit 40 (step SQ1), it is determined if the start point nodes of the links, which are the locus data stored in the second RAM 6, lie within a range of storage of the radius RP with the points PT of point list 66 as centers. Here, the start point node is a node of the side closer to the point PT.

Detailed Description Text (326):
The program and/or the data may be sent (transmitted) to the flash memory 3 from an external system via the data transmitter/receiver unit 27. The external system is a system for feeding the present position data to a data processing center of ATIS (Advanced Traffic Information Service). The external system is installed remote from the navigation device. The program is sent to the navigation device and is designed so as to be installed (transferred/copied) in the flash memory 3.

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